

Message

From: Downing, Jane [Downing.Jane@epa.gov]
Sent: 5/21/2018 8:17:25 PM
To: Dunn, Alexandra [dunn.alexandra@epa.gov]; Szaro, Deb [Szaro.Deb@epa.gov]
CC: Moraff, Kenneth [Moraff.Ken@epa.gov]
Subject: Fwd: PFAS National Leadership Summit and Engagement

Hi Alex/Deb

Just sharing comments submitted to HQs from Brian Goetz, Deputy Director of Public Works Portsmouth NH and lead contact for a PFAS Drinking Water issues associated with Pease Air Force Base.

Have also shared with R1 team.

Hope the National Summit is productive.

Safe Travels

Jane

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Brian F. Goetz" <bfgoetz@cityofportsmouth.com>
Date: May 21, 2018 at 2:13:15 PM EDT
To: "safewater@epa.gov" <safewater@epa.gov>
Cc: "Downing, Jane" <Downing.Jane@epa.gov>
Subject: PFAS National Leadership Summit and Engagement

Dear EPA:

The City of Portsmouth, New Hampshire operates the Pease Tradeport Drinking Water System, located at the former Pease Air Force Base. Four years ago, one of the three wells that services the Tradeport was shut down due to high levels of PFAS from fire-fighting foam. Since that time we have spent an extensive amount of time and effort, together with the Air Force, to monitor, study and treat the drinking water. We are currently in design for a final treatment system that will treat the drinking water. We have learned a lot through this experience and have the following questions of the PFAS panel:

1. <!--[if !supportLists]--><!--[endif]-->The original UCMR reporting limits for PFOA and PFOS were 20 and 40 ppt respectively. In 2016, the State of New Hampshire requested public water systems to voluntarily test their water sources using methods that went much lower than the UCMR program's. Many water systems in New Hampshire that previously had "non-detect" using the UCMR methods found that they had low levels of these compounds, below the 20 and 40, but detected. Given that there are labs testing at lower limits, is the EPA going to request that all public water systems re-test their water sources using these lower detection limits?
2. <!--[if !supportLists]--><!--[endif]-->It is our understanding that laboratory methods can be quite variable such that water can be sampled at a source and the sent to two different laboratories who will often report different results. This makes the job of running a public drinking water system very difficult because the same water should have the same results and should not be dependent on laboratory methodologies. Is the EPA working on developing acceptable standards and/or limits for laboratory methods to achieve when they test at these very low ppt limits?

Thank you for your consideration and we will look forward to your responses.

Brian F. Goetz
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